

Chapter 9

The Dawn of the Modern Age



“European imperialism through the end of the 17th Century” (351)

- ◆ Who? Spain, Great Britain, France, Holland, Portugal.
- ◆ Where? The Americas and Asia.
- ◆ When? 1492 to 1699 AD.
- ◆ What? The various European powers established extensive colonial empires in Asia and the Americas.
- ◆ This involved the conquest, or at least disruption of local states and societies.
- ◆ It also led to wars among the European powers over colonial territory and resources.
- ◆ The greatest benefit to Europe was economic.

the Ottoman empire (355)

- ◆ Who? The Osmanli Turks
- ◆ Where? Asia Minor, Southern Europe, the Middle East, North Africa.
- ◆ When? 1280 to 1920 AD.
- ◆ What? From humble beginnings the Ottomans expanded their state into a great empire.
- ◆ From 1453 to 1683 AD they threatened Europe with conquest.
- ◆ Despite being open to minorities and tolerant of Christians and Jews Ottoman society remained stagnant with most innovation coming from the top down.
- ◆ After 1600 they gradually lost their military superiority over the Christian West and fell even further behind in science, technology, and economically.

The Growth of the Ottoman Empire 1400 to 1600





The Ottoman and Safavid Empires ca. 1683



Fatalism

- ◆ The prophet Mohammad once advised a bedouin who had left his camel un-hobbled to "tie your camel and trust in Allah". This is roughly the same maxim as "God helps those who help themselves".
- ◆ Following the battle of Lepanto in 1571 the Ottomans did not remember this saying of the prophet of their religion. They attributed the defeat they suffered to Allah's will and contented themselves with rebuilding the fleet they had lost and waiting for victory over the infidels when Allah willed it.
- ◆ They waited in vain, as it turned out, for the West went on to wrest control of the Indian Ocean and build empires in the recently discovered Americas.
- ◆ As Ottoman power declined one geography text expressed a pious hope that "it be Allah's will" that someday the true religion (by which was meant Islam) would be introduced to the newly discovered lands of the Americas.

the Safavid Empire (359)

- ◆ Who? The Safavids
- ◆ Where? Iran
- ◆ When? 1501 to 1722 AD.
- ◆ What? A movement of Iranian Sufi Muslims the Safavids expelled the last Mongol rulers and presided over a great economic and cultural renaissance in Iran.
- ◆ The court language was Azerbaijani Turkish and the capital, Isfahan, was a center of trade.
- ◆ Eventually the Safavid rulers championed Shia Islam against the Sunni Ottoman Empire and fought a series of wars against the Ottomans.

Humanism (363)

- ◆ Who? European scholars and philosophers.
- ◆ Where? Italy and later Northern Europe.
- ◆ When? 1390 to 1600 AD.
- ◆ What? A movement which emerged in the late middle ages, Humanism focused on mankind and its potential instead of on God.
- ◆ This was in many ways a radical departure from all previous civilizations which had in common a basically religious foundation.
- ◆ Even the ancient Greeks had focused their public life around rituals.
- ◆ But for the first time, in art, in literature, in philosophy mankind became the focus.
- ◆ History was seen as the result of human agency rather than the unfolding of God's plan for example.

the Italian Renaissance (366)

- ◆ Who? Northern Italians
- ◆ Where? Italy
- ◆ When? 1380 to 1600 AD.
- ◆ What? In Italy Humanists and the great wealth flowing in from control of trade routes to the East resulted in the rediscovery and rebirth of classical (Graeco-Roman) knowledge.
- ◆ The focus of the Italian Renaissance was civic and secular.
- ◆ Its achievements were most marked in art, painting, sculpture, literature, and politics, less so in the realm of science and philosophy.
- ◆ Petrarch established the canon of Greek and Latin classics; Macchiavelli developed modern political science; Valla established the concept of anachronism; painters like Raphael and Michaelangelo developed linear perspective.

The Italian States During The Renaissance





Renaissance Sculpture

This painting of the Betrothal of the Virgin Mary by Raphael is firmly in the Renaissance style. Notice the lines of the paving that disappear into the distance to give the painting a feeling of depth, and how the artist has used light and shade to make the tower in the background seem solid.

NEW MATERIALS

Artists, disappointed with the way that frescoes faded and crumbled, began to experiment with other materials, particularly oil-based paints. First used in about 1400 by Flemish artists, these were made by mixing powdered pigments with linseed oil. Oil paints became popular because they dried very slowly, remaining soft and workable for several months.

Oil paints were a great improvement on frescoes, which dried quickly and were almost impossible to alter without replastering the whole wall and starting again. By using oil paints, artists could take more time and trouble over their work, and paint over earlier efforts.

The powerful and sensitive Pietà, which shows the Virgin Mary holding Christ after the Crucifixion, was carved from a solid block of marble by Michelangelo when he was just 23 years old. Notice the delicacy of the folds in Mary's robe and the accurate physical features of the figures. The artist skillfully gives the work an aura of sad serenity.

was done by stonemasons. In the Renaissance, artists experimented with new materials and began to sculpt figures, applying the rules they had learned about painting. In bas-reliefs they used perspective to make the scenes more lifelike. Some of the best examples are the bronze panels on the Cappella Medicea made by Ghiberti to the Baptistery in Florence (see page 23).

IN THE ROUND

Renaissance sculpture also went much further than this. Inspired by ancient Roman statues dug up from ruins, artists began to carve figures that could be viewed from any position. These sculptures "in the round" caused a sensation because they stood upright on their own. They seemed to symbolize the Renaissance ideal of human independence and individuality.

MICHELANGELO

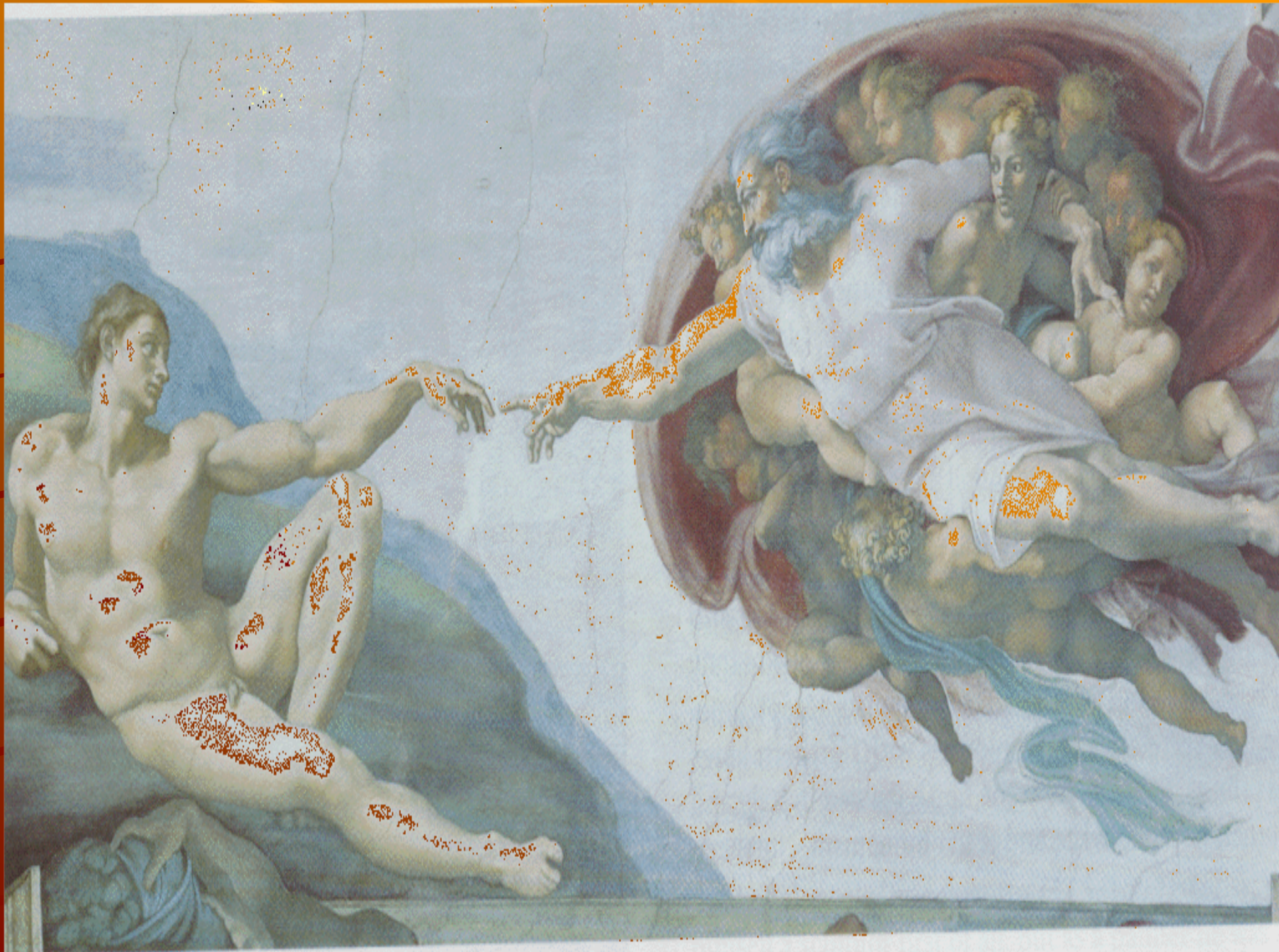
One of the most famous Renaissance artists was Michelangelo Buonarroti (1475–1564). Many people consider him the greatest sculptor who has ever lived. Michelangelo began painting and sculpting at the age of 12, and was also a poet and architect. He carved huge, vigorous, lifelike statues in marble that radiate overwhelming physical strength and spiritual power. Although he was interested mainly in sculpture, Michelangelo is most famous for the scenes decorating the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican in Rome (see page 23).



This famous sketch, Vitruvian Man, was drawn by Leonardo da Vinci to show the correct proportions of the human body.









the Northern Renaissance (368)

- ◆ Who? Germans, Dutch, English, French.
- ◆ Where? Northern Europe
- ◆ When? 1450 to 1600 AD.
- ◆ What? After 1450 AD the Renaissance spread to northern Europe where there was an urban environment similar to northern Italy.
- ◆ The focus of the northern Renaissance was perfecting oneself as a Christian. Its great figures included Erasmus, Shakespeare, Rabelais, and Thomas More.
- ◆ The northern Renaissance created Christian Humanism and was a major cause of the Protestant Reformation.

Europe During The Renaissance



the centralization of Western European monarchies (372)

- ◆ Who? European princes.
- ◆ Where? France, Spain, Great Britain.
- ◆ When? 1650 to 1750 AD.
- ◆ What? One result of both the Renaissance and the Reformation was a centralization of royal power.
- ◆ This happened earliest in Spain and most completely in France.
- ◆ The emergence of royal monopolies on the new commerce and discoveries, a growing role played by the middle class in royal administration, and the development of royal armies under crown control were all part of the process.
- ◆ The numerous wars of this period also strengthened royal power at the expense of the Church and nobles.

the Protestant Reformation (374)

- ◆ Who? Martin Luther, the German Princes, the Pope, the Holy Roman Emperor.
- ◆ Where? Germany
- ◆ When? 1517 to 1555 AD.
- ◆ What? A call for debate within the Church led to religious rebellion and ultimately the permanent division of Christendom between Catholics and Protestants.
- ◆ The issue was salvation and theological authority. But political considerations quickly took over as some German Princes, desiring independence from pope and Emperor, supported the Lutherans.
- ◆ A religious war between the princes and the Emperor ended in 1555 with the Peace of Augsburg (*cuius regio eius religio*).
- ◆ Another contributing factor was the printing press and the growing literacy of Germans in their own vernacular.





Calvinism (377)

- ◆ Who? John Calvin, Ulrich Zwingli
- ◆ Where? Switzerland, Holland, Northern and Central Europe.
- ◆ When? 1534 to 1648 AD.
- ◆ What? After the excommunication of Luther some of the protestant churches went in a separate direction.
- ◆ The Calvinists placed great emphasis on the doctrine of predestination.
- ◆ Historically Calvinists were involved in most of the religious wars after 1555 AD.
- ◆ Many historians also connect Calvinism with capitalism (Max Weber "The Protestant Work Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism").

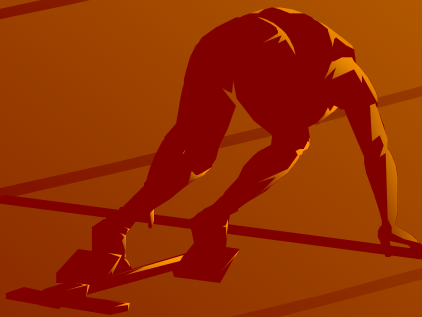
the Counter-Reformation (380)

- ◆ Who? Pope Pius IV, the Jesuit Order, the Council of Trent.
- ◆ Where? Italy, Spain, France, Germany.
- ◆ When? 1544 to 1648 AD.
- ◆ What? At the Council of Trent in 1544 AD the Church began to reform many of the abuses which had fueled the Protestant Reformation.
- ◆ But it also reaffirmed its basic doctrines and the infallibility of the Pope.
- ◆ A major purpose of the Counter Reformation was to bring those who had left the Church back and to make new converts in Asia and the Americas. New orders like the Jesuits were founded for this purpose.
- ◆ Some historians also consider the Counter Reformation to be a cause of the Thirty Years War (1618-1648) as Holy Roman Emperor Ferdinand II insisted on the enforcement of the Edict of Restitution which angered the Lutherans.
- ◆ The Counter Reformation is also known as the Catholic Reformation.

St. Bartholomew's Day



Catholics and Protestants in Europe by 1560



the African Slave Trade (385)

- ◆ Who? West African Chiefdoms, Europeans, Arabs.
- ◆ Where? West Africa, the Caribbean, the Americas.
- ◆ When? 1450 to early 1800's AD.
- ◆ What? One of the largest mass migrations in human history.
- ◆ Millions of Africans were transplanted as a source of labor to the Americas under brutal and inhumane conditions.
- ◆ Historians say that the resulting depopulation led to the stagnation of African societies.
- ◆ Historians also argue that the labor of African slaves generated the wealth that financed the commercial and industrial revolutions.



AGAINST SLAVERY



The slave trade thrived in the 1700s but many people were against it. They said that slavery took away the basic right of all humans to be free. William Wilberforce led a movement to stop slavery in the British Empire. When slavery was outlawed there in 1807, he began to campaign against the foreign slave trade. *The Liberator* was an anti-slavery journal published in Boston by William Lloyd Garrison. By the end of the 1800s, most nations had abolished slavery.

and the Muslims, whose land they took.

▼ Arab slave traders in West Africa selling slaves to an English captain, who will sell them to settlers in the New World. There the slaves will have to work for nothing on the plantations.

customs and religious beliefs of their European rulers.

Many of these peoples were badly treated, because they were seen as inferior to Europeans. They had to work long hours in gold and silver mines, or on plantations. Many of them were slaves, brought from Africa, who had no rights at all.



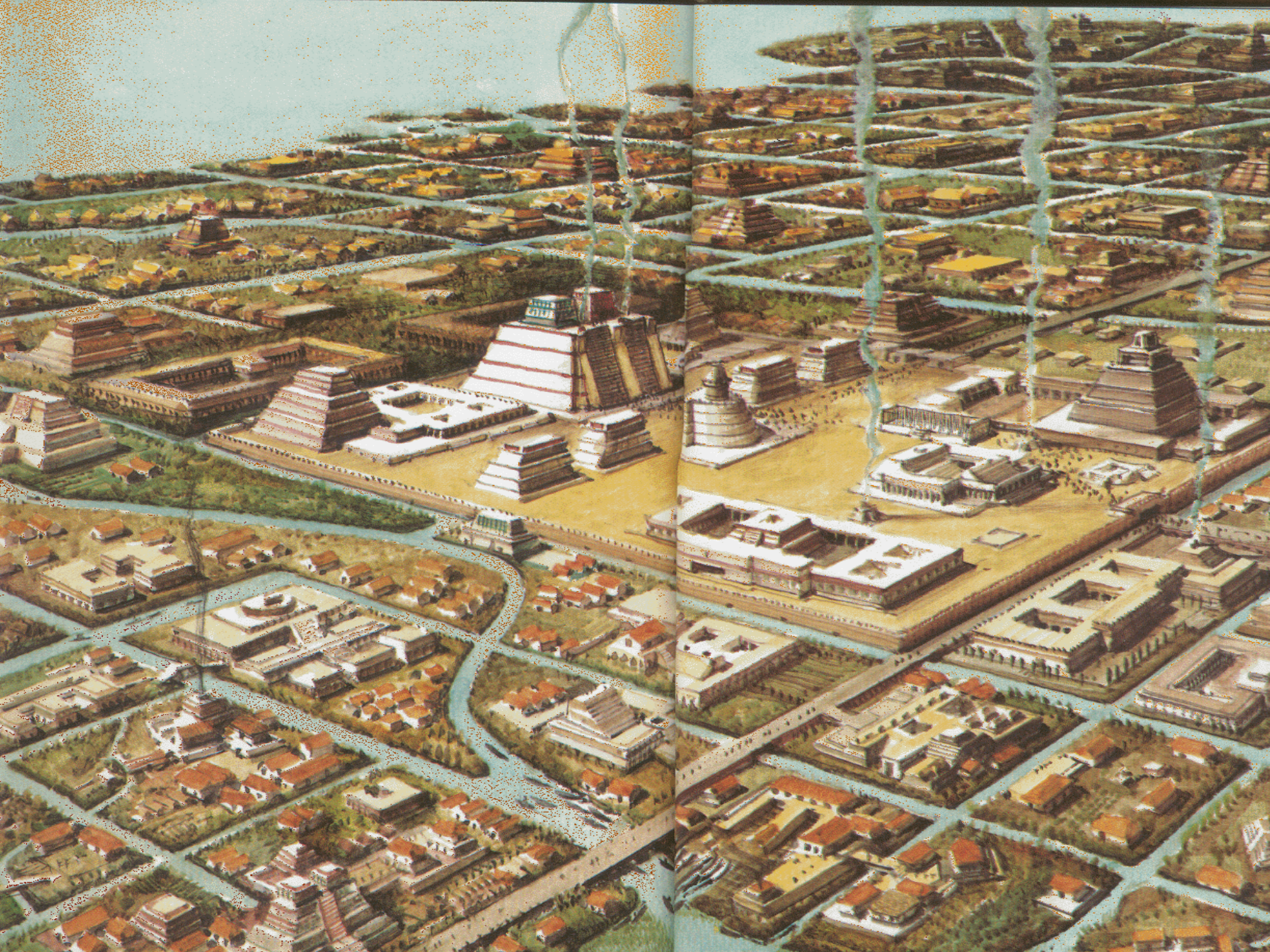


a



Spanish Conquest of the New World (389)

- ◆ Who? The Conquistadores, native American societies.
- ◆ Where? Mexico, Peru, the Caribbean, the Southwest.
- ◆ When? 1492 to 1690's AD.
- ◆ What? Spain with a large supply of experienced soldiers, practically sole access to the Americas for a century, and a great need for silver to finance her European Wars conquered a vast empire in Mexico, Peru, and the Southwest.
- ◆ The vulnerability of indigenous Americans to European germs and technological superiority of the Spanish along with the weaknesses of native societies and cultures all contributed.



- 1: Triple Alliance jaguar warrior
- 2: Aztec soldier
- 3: Mexica captain



2

1

3



2

1

1: Tlaxcallan bowman

2: Tlaxcallan soldier

3: Elite warrior of the Aztecs



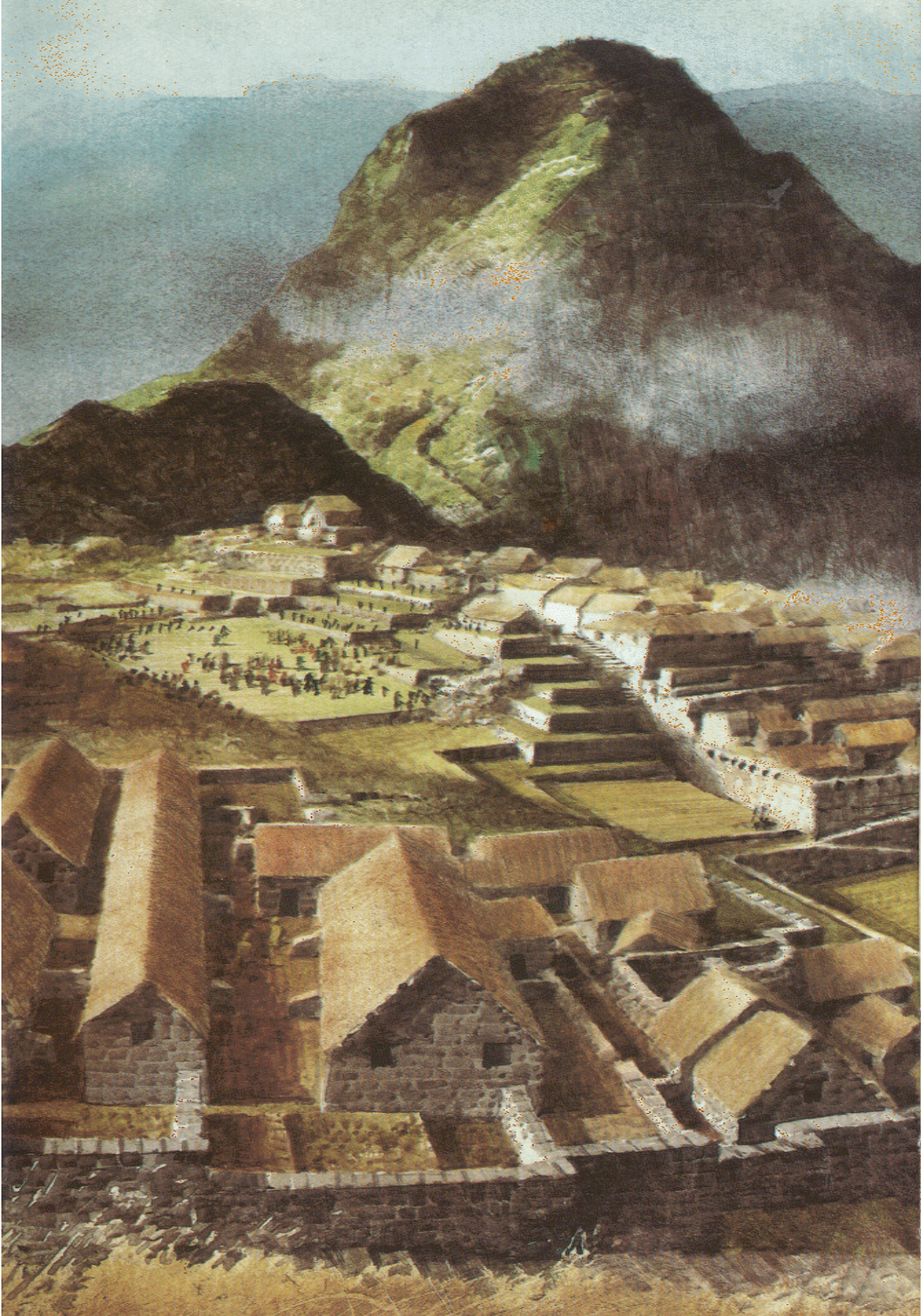
1: Mixtec warlord
2: Mixtec priest
3: Mixtec standard-bearer

- 1: Zapotec warlord
- 2: Zapotec drummer
- 3: Zapotec priest



guzma. michyaca.





“Rival Empires in the New World”

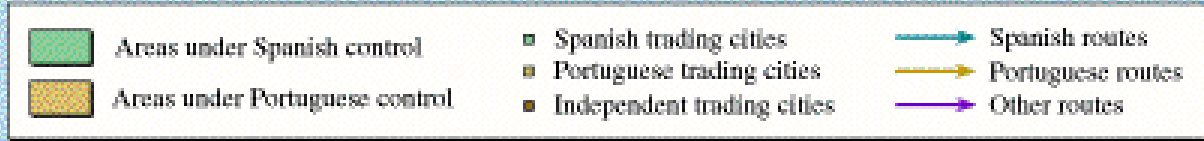
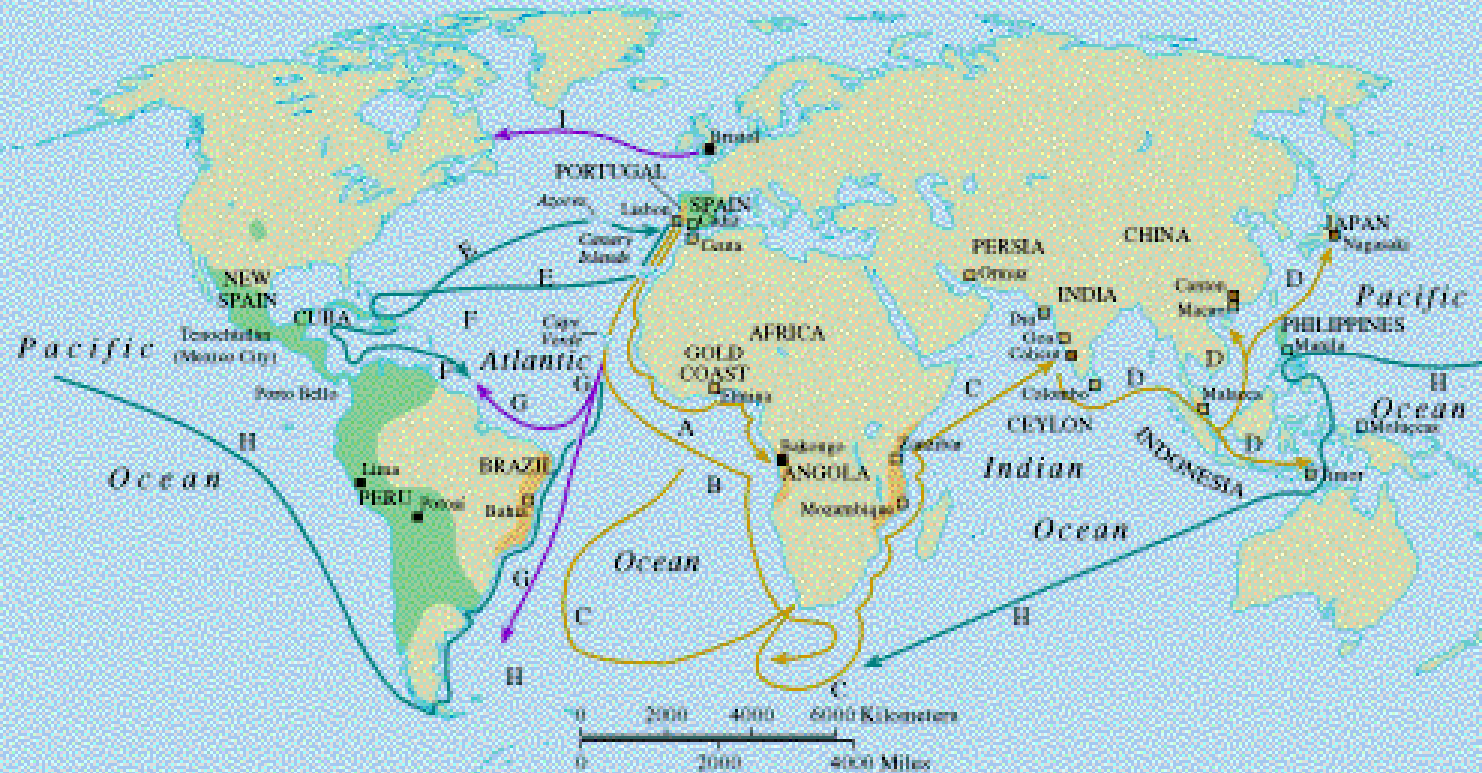
(391)

- ◆ Who? France, England, Spain, Holland, Portugal.
- ◆ Where? The Americas.
- ◆ When? 1600 to 1763 AD.
- ◆ What? The growth of colonial empires led to rivalries. Many of the wars during this period started in the Americas.
- ◆ The French and Indian War (1756-1763) and Revolutionary War (1776-1783) led to fundamental changes in tactics based on warfare in the Americas.
- ◆ Ultimately Spain and France were bankrupted while Great Britain prospered as a result of these conflicts.

Principal Voyages of Exploration Possessions in the Sixteenth

Principal Voyages of Exploration

- | | |
|--|---|
| A Portuguese expeditions 1430s–1480s | F Columbus's three successive voyages 1493–1504 |
| B Dias 1487–1488 | G Voyages attended by Vespucci 1499–1502 |
| C Da Gama 1497–1499 | H Magellan—Del Cano 1519–1522 |
| D Portuguese voyages to the Orient 1509–1514 | I Cabot 1497 |
| E Columbus's first voyage 1492 | |



European Possessions in the



“New Stuff on Your Plate” (392)

- ◆ Who? Native Americans, Europeans, and Chinese.
- ◆ Where? The world.
- ◆ When? 1492 AD.
- ◆ What? The Columbian Exchange.
- ◆ Maize, tomatoes, chili peppers, cacao, tobacco, and potatoes revolutionized the cuisine of Europe and Asia and altered the commercial balance.
- ◆ World demographics were also affected as corn and potatoes became staples of the lower classes in Europe and supplemented rice in China.

The Pattern of World Trade



Summary

- ◆ In the year 1491 Anno Domini (or Common Era) no one living would have guessed that the next 500 years would largely be the story of the rise of Europe (the West), a story which has not yet finished.
- ◆ The key was Humanism. This freed people to realize their own potential.
- ◆ The result was modernity.
- ◆ The Renaissance not only rediscovered the classical past but reinvented it.
- ◆ The Reformation allowed capitalism and the nation state to emerge.

Discussion Question

- ◆ Why did the modern age begin in Europe?

